

Hongkong Daily Press

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日三初月四年申庚

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 30TH, 1920.

四拜禮 號廿月五年九國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

NOTIFICATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs net.
In Bags 50 lbs net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

NOTICE.

Owing to the constant rise in first costs and the fall in exchange we are obliged to reduce our discounts to customers to Five per cent.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.
LIMITED.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

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SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded with E. O. Powder, a powder which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Desford Street.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND MIRROR MAKING.
CANTON MANNER IN VARIOUS SHADINGS.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING UNDERTAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.30 " "	" 10 "
9.30 " to 11.00 " "	" 15 "
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m.	" 15 "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 " "	" 15 "
2.30 " to 6.00 " "	" 15 "
6.00 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY	
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.	
SUNDAY	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 6.30 " "	" 15 "
6.30 " to 8.00 " "	" 10 "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" 15 "
NIGHT CARS	
As on Week Days.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 23rd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS											
Stations	No. 10 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 22 Local	No. 24 Local	No. 25 Local	No. 26 Local
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan) dep.		1.30		1.31		2.30					
REK LUNG	arr.	1.40		1.47		2.45					
		1.45		1.52		2.50					
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AND MUSIC
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sleeping suits, and the comfort ensured by
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It was indeed a happy hap
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for this cigarette is recognised as the
'IT' of discriminating smokers, and it
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IT'S TOASTED

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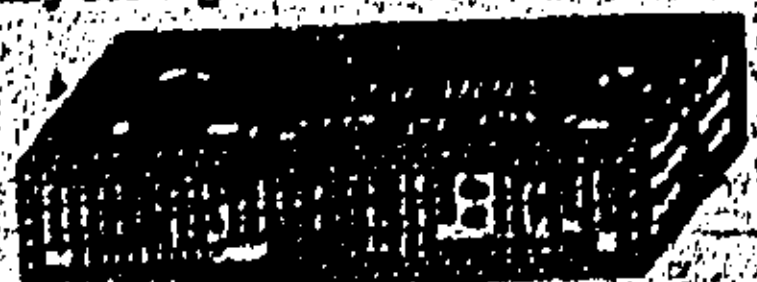
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CHINA AND WESTERN EDUCATION. LECTURE BY CHINESE MINISTER TO LONDON.

The President and Council of the Royal Asiatic Society (London) held a reception on March 30th, on the occasion of the opening of the Society's new premises at 74, Grosvenor Street, W., where the work of the Society will be able to be carried out with much greater efficiency and more convenient surroundings. The Society occupies the whole building, and may be said to be comfortably housed. Lord Reay presided over a good assemblage, which was addressed by His Excellency Saou-ke Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister, who in the course of his remarks said:

It is a great and important work that your Society has been engaged on, and you may well be proud of the long line of scholars of different generations that have all been engaged in interpreting the East to the West. Your membership is drawn for the most part from those who are learned in the history and antiquities of India; but there have also been distinguished men who have instructed the West in the knowledge of China and of its people. Among English Sinologists there are the two Scattons, the father, Sir George Leonard Staunton, the historian of Lord Macartney's embassy to the Emperor at Peking; the son, Sir George Thomas Staunton, commentator and translator of the criminal code of China, and writer of valuable articles on Chinese subjects; Dr. Robert Morrison, compiler of the first Chinese-English dictionary; Sir John Davis, Governor of Hongkong, who wrote valuable books on China and translated Chinese works; Sir John Bowring, also Governor of Hongkong; Dr. James Legge, who translated the classics; and Dr. John Chalmers, who knew as much of the Chinese language as the Chinese themselves. To these might be added the names of Medhurst, Stronach and Milne; of Wylie, Edkins and McClatchie, and many others who were profound and learned students of the language, literature and religions of China. England has also been represented in China by many men who knew well the country to whom they were accredited; Sir Rutherford Alcock, whose contributions are buried chiefly in blue-books; Sir Thomas Wade, who provided what were for many years the best text-books for the study of Chinese, colloquial and documentary; Sir Harry Parker, who began his public service and his study of Chinese at the age of sixteen, and died in harness at the age of fifty-seven; Sir Robert Hart, who entered the British consular service in 1854, and the Chinese Government service in 1869, continuing in that service for fifty years with the exception of three months in 1883, during which he was British Minister to Peking—one who spoke and wrote and thought Chinese like the Chinese themselves. I may further recall that the British Minister in Peking who has just retired has served his Government in China since 1876. The Consular service has also given many brilliant minds to the study of Chinese conditions—prominent among them being Mr. William Frederick Mayers, qualified interpreter after six months' study of the language, and author of works which will always be standard books of reference; and Mr. Thomas Taylor Meadows, whose "Desultory Notes" and "Chinese and Their Relations" have furnished foot-
notes for two generations of writers who have followed him. Passing over many others, I may mention among Englishmen still living Dr. Herbert A. Giles and Mr. Edward H. Parker.

When you add the researches of learned Frenchmen and Americans—and amongst the latter I must not omit to mention the name of Samuel Wells Williams, whose "Middle Kingdom" and Chinese dictionaries (in the Cantonese dialect and in Mandarin) have been aids to study for many generations—you may perhaps ask what has been done by the Chinese themselves in interpreting the East to the West. Sinologists may differ among themselves about China's present or her recent past; but on the distant past there is no dissenting voice. Her philosophers were writing of religion or on ethics at the same period as Plato and Aristotle in Athens; her historians were recording the story of her past before Caesar described his conquest of Gaul and his invasion of Britain; her poets wrote verse, which is read with pleasure to-day, while Alfred reigned in England, while William the Norman was invading it, and while John was signing Magna Charta; and her scholars were writing, through a thousand years commentaries on her classics which have moulded the thought of the Chinese during more than two thousand years.

STEREOTYPED EAST AND AWAKENING.

The age of original and constructive thought was followed in China, as in the West, by a long period of commentary—commentary in which rigid lines and fixed views were laid down within which Chinese thought was compelled to confine itself. In the East, as had happened in the West, original thought on the problems of life and conduct was discouraged and suppressed. But the time came, as it did in the West, when thought struggled to be free. Through intercourse with foreigners the Chinese began to recognise that there was a world in the West different from Confucian philosophy, which China, for her own sake, ought to be possessed of. China had imposed her civilisation, her religion, her literature, her art, her customs on all nations and races of Eastern Asia, but to-day we are asked to prove to the West we are entitled to rank with it, and we realise it is not enough to point only to past record. Our awakening to a sense of our shortcomings must be allowed to be largely due to the instruction generously given by French, American and English teachers who came to China to promote the spiritual, intellectual and material welfare of individual Chinese.

For three centuries and more Roman Catholic priests were our instructors, and we learned some valuable lessons. Then less than a century ago English and Americans took up their share of the burden. On some questions we differ, we still think that we are right and you wrong, but in others we have learned new lessons. We no longer believe that we alone are civilised and you barbarians, as we so frankly declared but a little over half a century ago. If we still think that our civilisation is, on the whole, as good as yours, we now admit that yours is as good as ours, each in its own environment. (Laughter.)

English and American teachers have given not only their bodies and minds, but their money as well; hundreds of schools in China have been supported by funds subscribed by the United States, the United Kingdom and the United States. There are now scattered through China many hundreds of schools so supported and staffed. For their higher instruction generally Chinese students now go abroad, every year some thousands to Japan, some hundreds to America, some dozens to England. They go in thousands to Japan because it is nearer and because the Japanese language is much easier to master. Those, however, who have a good knowledge of English go for the most part to the United States.

FIRST STUDENTS IN AMERICA. To begin, however, more at the beginning—about the year 1845—three Chinese boys went to the United States for the purpose of obtaining a Western education. They were sent to Wilbraham in Massachusetts. One of the boys soon returned to China on account of ill-health; one came to England to take up a course of study in medicine, and the third remained in the United States, and finished his studies at Yale College, graduating with the class of 1854. This was Yung Wing. He returned to China soon after his graduation and carried back with him a scheme for spreading the benefits of American education among Chinese students. But those were troublous times in China. The Tai-Ping rebellion was wasting the country with fire and sword. Yung Wing had to abide his time. It came in 1870, when the serious riot took place in Tientsin, in which the French Consul and a number of Catholic nuns were killed by the mob. The foreign Powers exerted pressure upon the Peking Government to initiate various administrative reforms, and there was an immediate demand for Western-educated men. This was the opportunity which Yung Wing had been waiting for. At that time Tseng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang, who had suppressed the Tai-Ping rebellion, were the most powerful officials of the Empire. He laid before them a plan of sending 120 boys to the United States for a thorough Western education. His ideas were to take boys between 10 and 15 years old, at an age before their habits are already formed. This plan was duly approved by Tseng and Li, and appropriation made from the Customs revenue. A preparatory school was established at Shanghai to test the intelligence of the various candidates. Of those that responded to the call about two-thirds came from the Province of Kwangtung and one-third from near Shanghai and Ningpo.

The first batch of 30 students left China in 1872, and similar groups followed in 1873, 1874 and 1875. All students were placed two by two in private families in New England. After the entire number were sent, the preparatory school at Shanghai was transferred to a school home for the students at Hartford, Connecticut. When the Chinese Government decided in 1876 to establish a legation at Washington the heads of this educational mission, Chen Lan-pin and Yung Wing, were transferred to Washington to take charge of the legation. In 1880, just as most of the students were ready to enter college they were recalled through a combination of political changes at home and unfavourable reports from the United States. At the time half-a-dozen were in college, and two had graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. One was Jame Tien-yow, who became the foremost engineer in China; and the other was Ouyang King, afterwards Consul-General at Batavia. Although the students did not finish their education, their training in America gave them marked advantages in their future careers. Those that took to business were remarkably successful; and many of those that chose an official career held high positions in the Government. Tong Shao-yi became the first Premier of the Chinese Republic; Liang Tan-yen and Liang Yu-ho became Ministers for Foreign Affairs; Sir Chen-tung Liang-cheng was Minister to the United States from 1903 to 1907; Low Yuk Lin was Minister to England from 1901 to 1914. Though the Peking Government thereafter, for the next 20 years, made only sporadic efforts to send students abroad, a steady stream of private students continued to flow across the Pacific. At the same time some of the Provincial Governments—as the Provincial Government of Hubei—sent large contingents from time to time.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY. In the winter of 1905-6 two special Commissions were sent to Europe and America to study political conditions abroad, with a view to making suggestions as to how China could change her form of Government from that of absolute monarchy to a constitutional Government with Parliament. The commissioners to the United States visited Cornell University, where I had the honour of being the first Chinese graduate. On the occasion of their visit, President Schurman proposed to the Board of Trustees to create six free scholarships to be awarded annually to Chinese students. This generous act means that since the third year of their creation 24 free Chinese scholars have been yearly in attendance at the University of Yale. Other institutions followed the lead of Cornell, with similar scholarships for Chinese students.

(Continued on page 2.)

THORNYCROFT

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R. R. ROXBURGH,
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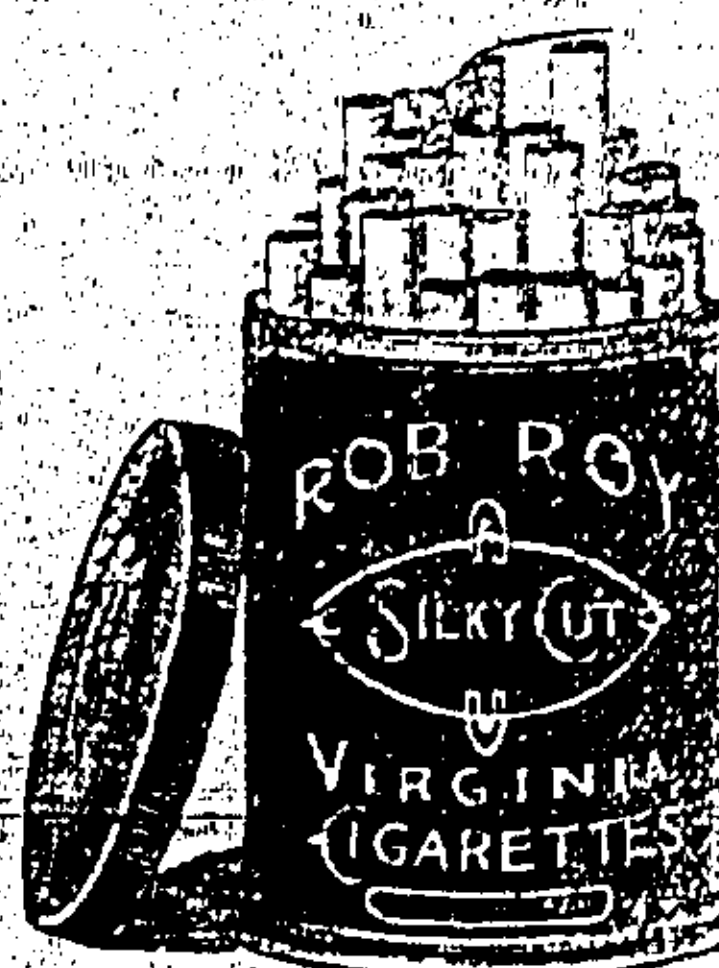
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65c. per 50.

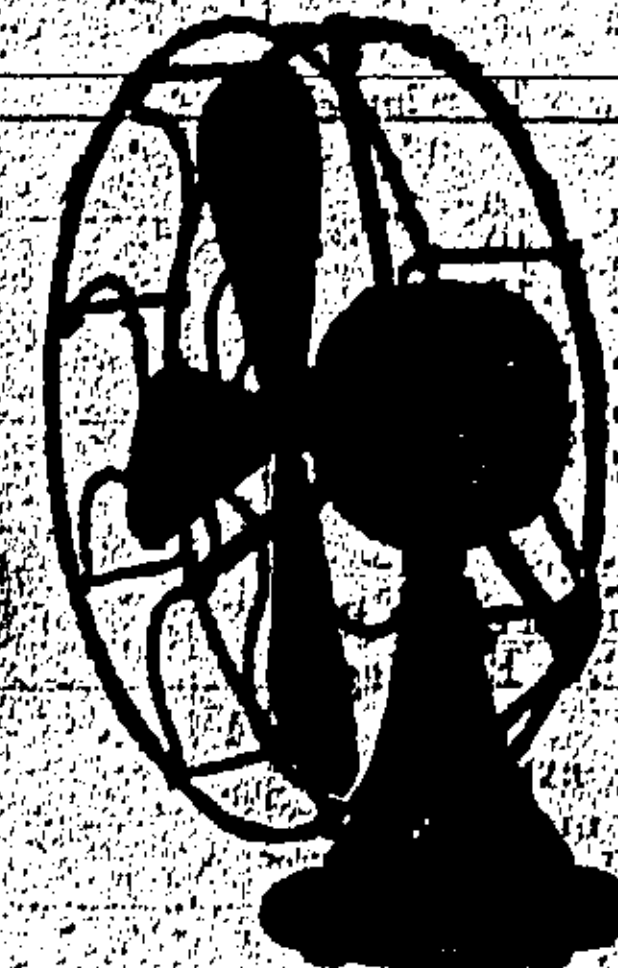
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THE PEEBLES.

9" x 12" x 16" Alternating current and Direct current
Frame Oscillating Desk and Bracket Fans in Stock.

CHINA AND WESTERN EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 2.)

The return of a portion of the Boxer indemnity by the United States Government gave a new impetus to American education for Chinese students. The American Government, after satisfying all claims, found that there was still an unexpended balance of about 11 million dollars out of the 24 million American dollars awarded by the Protocol of 1901. When John Hay was Secretary of State he indicated to the then Chinese Minister at Washington, Sir Choung Liang-Cheng, that it was the intention of the American Government to return this unused balance to China without condition. The Chinese Government could have used the money in any way it deemed best, but upon being informed of the generous action of the American Government, decided to use the money for sending students to the United States. A college—the Tsing Hua College—was established in Peking to prepare students sufficiently advanced to enter the junior class at Harvard. Every summer between 60 and 70 graduates are sent from this college to the United States. Besides this number, ten students are sent every year to America on Fellowship-Scholarships, and every other year ten girls' examinations, elected after rigid competitive examinations, are sent. Students who need and deserve help, are awarded by the Chinese Student Commission at Washington, "Partial Scholarships" to complete their studies. In 1919 there were 32 boys and six girls. Last year there were about 1,600 Chinese students in the United States; 329 are supported by the Boxer Indemnity Funds remitted by the American Government, 190 by different Provincial Governments, and over 1,000 by parents or relatives. Between 300 and 350 Chinese graduates return home every year.

SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL STUDENTS.
The first effort to send Government students to Europe was made about forty years ago, when two young students were sent to England and France. They were followed later by three more detachments of about twenty-five each. The most noted among them was Admiral Sir Shih Chen-ling, head of the Chinese Navy, and Sir Chienchen Lo-feng, who served as English Secretary to Li Hung-chang, and later became Minister to England. In 1902 Government students were again sent to Europe, and about 180 are now in this country. During the last few months quite a considerable number of new students have arrived, to whom the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau is rendering most valuable assistance. Speaking generally, the medical students here seem to have been the most successful, and fortunate in being able to get practical experience to supplement their theoretical training. During the war, when there was a shortage of doctors in this country, Chinese medical students, in order to show their gratitude for the education they had received, stayed behind after they were qualified, and served at different hospitals in various posts ranging from consulting officers, house surgeons, bone physicians, and resident assistant medical officers, to registrars and tutors. In some instances they were in charge of military wards. A qualified lady doctor became the school medical officer at Bradford, and three men actively held the post of resident medical officers at the General Post Office, London. In this connection I should not omit to make mention of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation, which is doing in China the line of medical education. They took over the Union Medical College in Peking and the Harvard Medical School at Shanghai, and have brought out to China a large corps of eminent professors of medicine and surgery. The aim is not only to train Chinese students as doctors and surgeons, but to so train them that the Chinese themselves can take over full responsibility for carrying on the work.

INFLUENCE OF WESTERN STUDENTS.
The Chinese students who have been educated abroad have exerted on their return home an inestimable influence on the various branches of the Government. Their influence has permeated gradually into every institution, and is shown by the results of the Second Annual North China Western Students' Conference, held in Peking in April, 1919, to which the British and American Ministers in Peking accepted invitations to address them. After a declaration of political faith, how to make good use of their Western education was discussed, and the following programme adopted as the platform:—(1) Furtherance of teaching of simplified Chinese; (2) development and extension of publicity work in China to further constructive projects; (3) extension of popular education through public schools, lectures, and reading rooms; (4) extension and improvement of playgrounds and recreation facilities; (5) publicity work among foreigners and in foreign countries (such as the interpretation of China to foreigners); (6) investigation encouraging the development of new enterprises; (7) public hygiene and health, including anti-epidemic propaganda; (8) co-operation with the Peking Social Service Club and the development of interest in social service; (9) the education and training of orphans; (10) welfare work among employees and apprentices; (11) preparations to meet China's national needs.

ABOLITION OF OLD-STYLE EXAMINATIONS.
By the training they received abroad the returned students convinced the Government that the old system of examinations based solely on Chinese classics had outlived its usefulness. Accordingly, in 1905, the Government abolished the system and organized State education, leading from primary elementary schools through higher elementary schools and middle schools to the University. The new system has for its curriculum elementary mathematics, physical exercise, manual training, etc., in the lower elementary schools; history, geography, science, English or other foreign languages in the higher elementary and middle schools; and in the universities, it provided that there should be seven faculties, namely, arts, (Continued on page 3 of next column.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Honour Mr. J. H. KEMP, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

A MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

Mak Yuk San was indicted for manslaughter, on June 18th, 1919, in Queen's Road, Hongkong.
The Hon. the Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) prosecuted.
The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. T. Ramsay, T. G. Stokes, W. Ross, H. Bam, S. Russo, H. R. Sequeira and F. X. M. de Silva.
Mr. Kemp said that the death which the prisoner was charged with having caused occurred in June of last year. The deceased and his wife lived in No. 318, Queen's Road West. At about 7 p.m. on June 18th, a Chinese friend of the deceased came to his house and said that he had been assaulted and falsely accused of stealing shoes. This man's name was Char Fuk. The deceased said he would go down and talk to the accuser, and he so, accompanied by his wife. The wife would tell the jury that the prisoner was in the street below and her husband went down and talked to him. The two men had some words and the wife, thinking that the matter had been settled, went back home. She heard no more until she was told that her husband was stabbed. The evidence as to the course of the quarrel was scanty. Several of the witnesses would say that they saw the prisoner talking to the deceased on that evening. A jeweller living opposite would say that he saw the fight between the two men, that he saw something bright in the hand of the deceased, and that he saw the prisoner stab the deceased. Another Chinese would say that he saw the prisoner quarrel with the deceased, that he pulled the prisoner away and went away apparently satisfied that the dispute had been settled. The prisoner's defence was an alibi. He said that he was not in Hongkong at the time; that he had been in the country for the past three years (three Chinese years, Mr. Kemp interjected). He left Hongkong in the 12th month of the year before last—that is, January or February, 1919—to celebrate the Chinese New Year, and he only came back recently. A Revenue Officer searched him for opium, and he told the Revenue Officer not to be insolent, that he had no opium. The Revenue Officer said that he was correct. His suggestion was, however, that the prisoner had gone to the country at a much later date than he had stated after the Police began looking for him. The prisoner used to sleep in Jardine's quarters in West Point, and a boatman who knew the prisoner was prepared to swear that he had not seen him after the Police began looking for him. Chan Fuk, the man who first complained to the deceased about having been assaulted and falsely accused, had disappeared. A knife had been picked up near a pool of blood soon after the incident, and another had been picked up by the wife. Whether both knives had been used in the stabbing it was not possible to say.
After the evidence had been called, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HAPPY VALLEY AS A CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—I note that a correspondent of yours suggests the erection of a shelter or building of some sort at Happy Valley for the convenience of the children who use this place as a playground.
I heartily endorse his suggestion and would call your attention to the fact that the Government has erected a nice wooden shelter and modern urinal near the Football Ground for the use of coolies; so why not do something for the children? Yours, etc.,

VALLEYITE.

Hongkong, May 19th, 1920.

science, applied science, law, commerce, medicine, and agriculture. It is found that among the students returned from the United States in 1918 half took up teaching, and only a little over 10 per cent. entered Government service. It is most gratifying to note that among the returned students there is a keen sense of patriotism, which is gradually changing narrow provincialism to a deeper sense of nationalism. In the old days, when communications were poor, the radius of a man's vision was limited to the locality where he lived. As these young men go abroad at the age of life when the mind is most impressionable, and live for a number of years in totally strange environment, they cannot fail to receive new ideas, impressions, and inspirations from the people with whom they have associated.

Large as the number of students abroad may seem, the ambition of the Chinese people is that the number be greatly increased from year to year, until the schools in China are well established. It is hoped that students who go abroad will assimilate knowledge so completely as to be able to transmit it in text-books and by oral teaching in their own language to the multitudes of their fellow countrymen and countrywomen at home; and that, as for a hundred years your Society has interpreted the East to the West, so these students of the new China may interpret the West to the Chinese people and bring the two more complete sympathy.
Lord Elgar, on behalf of the Society, thanked the Chinese Minister for his address, and said Chinese students would always be received in this country with open arms. (Hear, hear.) The prospect before the Society, which was the representation of Oriental studies in the British Empire, were exhilarating, and in his own home it would be enabled to fulfil its high destiny among the learned societies of the Empire.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

REDMOND WINS CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES.

F. A. Redmond had to play his best yesterday to counter the handicap he was giving Capt. Oliver in the final of the Men's Handicap Singles, Class A. A large crowd watched the game, which was very closely contested, Redmond winning by reason of the fact that his placing was more accurate, especially from the service line.

In entering the final, Capt. Oliver (scr.) beat—
J. B. Fenman (owes 15/3), 6-3, 6-2.
Capt. Monteith (scr.), 6-4, 6-0.
Major Greenaway (owes 15/3), 2-8, 9-7, 6-3.
F. A. Redmond (owes 15/3) got a w.o. from J. D. Humphreys (owes 4/8).
beat Capt. Murray (owes 4/8), 6-4, 8-6.
beat G. W. Sewell (scr.), 1-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Yesterday, the first two games went to Oliver, and then Redmond won his opponent's service. Oliver, who was playing with care, obtained another two games before his opponent got another game after several deuces had been called. Oliver won another game and was leading by 6-2 when Redmond's careful placing obtained him another game. So far it had been Oliver's game, hence no surprise was felt when he took the next game and the set, 6-3.

In the second set, Redmond did much better. Oliver obtained the first game, but Redmond ran off with the next three in succession. After this a game went to Oliver, but this was all he got in this set. Redmond won the next three games running and the set, 6-2.

Redmond followed up his success by winning the third set after a very good display of tennis. Oliver got the first game and lost the next two. A couple of well-judged drives at the right time gave Oliver another game. Redmond, placing with his usual accuracy, obtained the next three games running and was leading 5-2. He lost a game after this, but won the set 6-3 by winning the ninth game as a result of particularly good work on the service line.

In the fourth set, which was won by Oliver, both players were tired, and the heavy sets of play were over. Oliver won two games, lost one and then ran off with the next two games, so that he was leading 4-1. Redmond obtained two more games, but lost the set 3-6.

The deciding set saw both players hitting with care. Oliver obtained the first two games when Redmond, making a special effort, won five games in succession, showing great skill in his work in the centre of the court. When he was leading 5-2, it seemed as if all was over but shouting. Oliver, game to the end, won another game, but Redmond took the next game, the set 6-3, and the match, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

This evening, Ng Sze Kwong and A. H. Rumball meet Mr. Lo and M. W. Lo in the final of the Open Doubles competition.

MARCH OF THE BEGGARS' BRIGADE.

HALT MAIMED AND BLIND SENT TO CANTON.

On Tuesday night, a party of beggars, over twenty in number, and including men, women and children, were sent back to Canton to be later distributed to the different villages to which they belonged. The beggars comprised the halt, the maimed and the blind who have been recently pestered residents of the Colony night and day with appeals for alms. The beggars were under command of Sub-Inspector McKelvie, whose chief Police duty is to pick up these delinquents and, under treatment, repatriate the remainder. Tuesday night's bunch expressed regret at leaving so fair a "picking" as the Colony for others of their ilk and told their commander that he would see them once again before long.

Now the officer is picking up a second battalion. Yesterday he charged a woman with aiding and abetting a blind boy to beg. He told the Magistrate that the woman worked as a seamstress opposite the Carlton Hotel, but that was mere camouflage, as the child received more money from sympathetic passers-by in one day than she would make in a week. The woman was fined \$2 and the child was sent to the care of the Po Leung Kok. A man was charged with begging alms in Des Voeux Road. Sub-Inspector McKelvie stated that he did not see the man begging but the latter was a well-known character. He pestered Europeans, a number of whom had pointed the man out to witness. Unfortunately the complainants did not think that they owed a public duty to prosecute the man.
Mr. Smith discharged the beggar with admonition.

ARMED MAN ARRESTED. FULLY-LOADED REVOLVER IN POSSESSION.

A Chinese detective arrested an armed man opposite the Stag Hotel on Tuesday evening. The man was seated in a chair and noticed that he was behaving in a suspicious manner the detective went up to him intending to search him. As soon as the man saw the detective he attempted to go away but was seized and pressed down to the ground. The man attempted to draw something out of his waist and was prevented by the detective who searched him and found a fully-loaded revolver in his possession.
Defendant was charged at the Magistrate's yesterday, with possession of the revolver, and said that it was given him by another man. He had no work to do and was starving.
Mr. Smith remarking that the man was evidently a dangerous character, sentenced him to nine months' hard labour.

MAGISTRACY ITEMS.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to returning from banishment and said he was only passing through the Colony.

The youth commenced his criminal career when only sixteen years old and had been to gaol on three occasions, on the last of which he was banished for ten years.

He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and to four hours' stocks.

"THE SAME FACE."

A Chinese was charged with stabbing another Chinese.

A quarrel arose between two gangs of coolies over some sugar and defendant stabbed the man and ran away. He was chased and arrested and the weapon was found in his possession. Complainant said he could identify defendant as "the same face" to-day as when he attacked me.

Defendant, who said it was a case of mistaken identity, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THEFT FROM HONGKONG HOTEL.

A Chinese tailor's apprentice was charged with stealing a pair of shoes belonging to M. Rodenfuser, guest at the Hongkong Hotel, and some cutlery belonging to the hotel.

Defendant frequented the hotel with the tailor and later on deserted him. Under the guise of waiting for tailoring orders he stole the articles and pawned them. M. Rodenfuser reported the loss of his shoes and a hotel boy arrested defendant who confessed to the theft.

The youth said he was out of work and stole the articles to pawn them and get sufficient money to go home.

He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

JAPANESE BOY FINED.

A Japanese boy was charged with stealing a quantity of sweets belonging to his employer and with being in unlawful possession of a dagger.

Defendant admitted that the dagger belonged to him but denied that he stole the sweets.

Sergeant Shaitain said that the theft was discovered by a Chinese boy working in the same shop, and he reported it to the master. The dagger was given to the Police by the master who said that the youth had a quarrel with him some time ago and had threatened to murder him. Witness said that the man ought to have informed the Police at the time. The whole matter seemed to be one of spite. The Police did not wish to press the charge.

Mr. Hutchison said he agreed and as the Police did not wish to press the charge he would fine the youth \$25.

THE CONSORTIUM AND JAPAN.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY TOKIO.

JAPANESE SPECIAL INTERESTS RECOGNIZED.

Tokyo, May 19th.

The Foreign Office issued the following statement this afternoon on the subject of the Consortium:—

Japan's attitude toward the Consortium differs from that of the other Powers because her vital national interests are involved. On account of her contiguity to China, Japan must consider the requirements of her national defence and economic existence in connexion with enterprises undertaken on her border.

JAPANESE RESERVATIONS.

After a frank exchange of views with the United States, British and French Governments for a further, more definite understanding, those Governments expressly declared that they did not contemplate activities inimical to Japan's vital interests and that they were ready to give a general assurance that those interests would be sufficiently safeguarded.
Japan, therefore, decided to confirm the Paris agreement with the result that an understanding was reached between the representatives of the Japanese and American banking groups. A similar understanding is expected to be made soon between the Japanese and British and French groups.

PRIVATE LOANS.

With regard to the scope of the activities of the new Consortium, it is agreed that it will make loans to China, but only such as are made direct to the Chinese Government or are guaranteed by the Chinese Government and raised by public issue, these being exclusively reserved to the Consortium. Consequently loans to Chinese capitalists or corporations will be left outside the Consortium's scope.
As the new Consortium has now been called into existence, it is confidently hoped that the peoples of China and Japan will lend support to the present international undertaking.

SIGNATURES BY MR. LAMONT.

The Consortium agreement was signed yesterday between a representative of the Japanese bankers and Mr. Lamont. Negotiations with the Chinese Government are expected to open after the formal organization of the Consortium. It is believed that the head office of the Consortium will be established in Peking.

Mr. Lamont, in the course of a speech at a dinner given in his honour last night at the Tokyo Bankers' Club, emphasized that the Consortium was designed, firstly, to assist China in the development of her great necessary public utilities; secondly, in this way to help to create in China more stable economic conditions and thus make this great country a better field both for domestic and foreign trade, and more inviting for private initiative, which all wished to encourage; and, thirdly, to bring about closer relationship among the leading nations of the world, working this in harmony, in a common cause—a relationship that ought to be a considerable factor in keeping secure peace in the Far East and perhaps in the whole world.
Mr. Lamont will leave for America May 14th.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE PREMIER HOUSE FOR SUN AND STRAW HATS.

A LARGE SELECTION IN DISTINCTIVE SHAPES HAS JUST ARRIVED.

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S BEST MAKES IN STRAW HATS ARE UNRIVALLED FOR THEIR APPEARANCE AND DURABILITY

IN ALL WEATHERS.

Price \$4.50 each.

NEW SHAPES IN FELT HATS IN THE LATEST COLOURS.

DICK'S PACKING.

PATENT UNIVERSAL SIZE.

FOR HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE STEAM.

FITS ANY STUFFING BOX. LARGE STOCKS.

Sole Agents:

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COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS

A5773	ST. LOUIS BLUES	FOX TROT	PRINCE'S BAND
	HESTATION BLUES	ONE STEP	"
A5794	LADDER OF ROSES	WALTZ	"
	ON THE SHORE AT LEE LEI WAI	FOX TROT	"
A5817	SOUTHERN ROSE	WALTZ	" ORCHESTRA
	WINE WOMEN A SONG	"	"
A5838	MISSOURI WALTZ	"	"
	THE WALTZ WE LOVE	"	"

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd., 16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

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TELEPHONE 346

"PHENIX" SOCKS

IN	WITH
LISLE	OR
SILK	WITHOUT
CASHMERE	CLOCS

"PHENIX" STANDS FOR ALL THAT IS BEST IN GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

LISLE	75 cts.	Fin Pair	\$ 8.50	Docks
SILK	\$1.50		\$16.00	"
CASHMERE	\$1.00		\$11.00	"
THE ABOVE HAVE RE-INFORCED TOES, HEELS AND FEET				
ALL SIZES ALL COLOURS				

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, MAY 24TH, 1920. Hongkong, May 19th, 1920. 840



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE, EMPIRE DAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Opened for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon, on MONDAY, MAY 24TH, 1920. Licensed Warehouses cannot be opened on that day.

C. W. BECKWITH, Superintendent, Imports and Exports. Hongkong, May 19th, 1920. 1941

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

WEATHER permitting, the Final of the Open Championship Doubles NG SZE KWONG and A. H. RUMJAHN v. M. W. and M. L. LO will be played TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), MAY 20TH, at 4.30 P.M. Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co. Hongkong, May 19th, 1920. 941

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

WHIT MON AT, MAY 19TH, 1920.

THERE will be a MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION in the afternoon on the Old Course at Fanling. Medal Play, half combined handicap, post entries. Players to arrange own match. Entrance Fee \$1 each pair. Start at 1.3 p.m. Hongkong, May 19th, 1920. 1943

WANTED.

ONE CLERK well-acquainted with banking business especially exchange book-keeping. Also one TYPIST speaking both French and English if possible. Chinese preferred. Apply to BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, Shanghai (Canton), stating previous experience and salary required. 944

TO LET.

ROOMS in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL suitable for Office. Apply to Y.Y.Z. Care of "Daily Press" Office. 945

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AMOY, CHINA.

SECRETARY.

THE KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF AMOY is prepared to receive applications for the position of SECRETARY. The candidate must have a knowledge of book-keeping, and a knowledge of Police work would be a recommendation. Applications are to be by letter addressed to the Chairman of the Council, from whom particulars of the conditions of service can be obtained, and should give full details of the applicant's qualification for the position. Applicants should enclose copies of any references or testimonials they wish to submit for the consideration of the Council. The appointment is to be made and the duties undertaken, as immediately as possible. By Order, H. J. MORSE, Chairman. Kulangsu, Amoy, 20th April, 1920. 881

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE MISSES DE VINE AND TERRY, SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS, WILL INTRODUCE HARMONY AND SONG AT THE USUAL TEA DANCE AND DINNER DANCE TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, MAY 22ND.

And WHIT MONDAY, MAY 24TH. SUNDAY, MAY 23RD. Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon. 880

DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER.

MOUSSON.

MOUSSON.

MOUSSON.

MOUSSON.

INTIMATIONS

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business formerly carried on under the name of CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO. in China, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States has been converted into a Private Limited Liability Company and incorporated under the Companies Ordinances (Hongkong) and the Companies Ordinance (Malaya) and is taking over the business heretofore carried on by CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO. in China, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. The Registered and Head Offices of the Company are situated at No. 4, Fookchow Road, Shanghai. CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD. Hongkong, May 17th, 1920. 1939

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 47th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 21ST, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 8th May to 31st May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY, Deputy General Manager. Hongkong, May 19th, 1920. 883

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 51st ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, on FRIDAY, MAY 21ST, 1920, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 31st May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY, Deputy General Manager. Hongkong, May 19th, 1920. 870

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 54th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 21ST, 1920, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 31st May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY, Deputy General Manager. Hongkong, May 19th, 1920. 869

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, MAY 22ND, 1920, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th February, 1920, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd May, 1920, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 19th, 1920. 871

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, MAY 25TH, 1920, at 11.30 A.M. The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th May to the 25th May, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Agents. Hongkong, May 19th, 1920. 860

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1920, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1920. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 25th day of May, to Monday, the 31st day of May, 1920, both days inclusive. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, May 19th, 1920. 864

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE Management of the Hongkong Daily Press desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 50 per cent. This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years. In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and at the same time to curtail the size and number of pages. Unless, however, the situation should become worse, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of The Hongkong Daily Press unchanged. Hongkong, May 17th, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from to-day all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of The Hongkong Daily Press, will be charged for at the rate of 50 cents per line, providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates. Hongkong, May 17th, 1920.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Interim Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1919.

THE BOARD having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Shillings per Share free of Income-Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1920, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 16 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Canton:— THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, THE RUSSO-ASIAN BANK, THE HANSEATIC BANK, THE HAMBURG-AMERICA STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day. GENERAL MANAGER, THE KAI AN MINING ADMINISTRATION. Hongkong, May 14th, 1920. 1921

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 20TH, 1920.

RUSSIA'S OMINOUS SILENCE.

This interpretation which Lord Curzon in his correspondence with Lord Robert Cecil places upon the Polish offensive differs from that which appears to have been generally accepted in England. Lord Curzon denies that Poland is preparing an attack on Russia, and explains that for months past the Poles have been endeavouring to open peace negotiations, which were genuine, and only abandoned when the Poles learned that the Bolsheviks were concentrating opposite their front a large supply of guns and materials captured from General DENIKIN. On the other hand, reports in the Press, emanating from Warsaw itself, have represented that the Moscow Government has been alarmed over Polish operations along the Dnieper, and had threatened, if these did not cease, to begin concentrations of troops in that vicinity. At the same time the Moscow Government appealed to the Poles, a third time, for peace. Which of these two versions is correct we cannot pretend to decide, but that the Polish offensive, whatever may have been the reason for it, is a movement of very important significance is patent. Before the drive was begun Poland came to some arrangement for the co-operation of Ukraine, and a cable a day or two ago mentioned that Poland was negotiating an Alliance with Rumania under which the latter country would support the Polish offensive against Russia with an army of 100,000 men. A couple of months ago the Polish Commander-in-Chief was reported to be experimenting in his operations towards the Dnieper with the object of producing some sort of a counter-revolution in Russia, and when we are told of an ominous absence of news from Moscow since May 9th we may well wonder whether that counter-revolution has become a fact. It is difficult in these days of wireless telegraphy to account for this long silence which has prevailed since the

general all over Russia since May 9th. If Moscow itself is entirely cut off from communication with the outside world, one would suppose that news of what is happening there would percolate through by a variety of channels. Few Governments probably have a better intelligence service regarding the conditions within Soviet Russia than the Polish Government and the information published from this source would indicate that Soviet Russia is a very bad way indeed. Recent reports by the Polish intelligence service are stated to clearly reveal that the reports that food exists in any great quantity in Russia are entirely fallacious. There are no stores of grain, according to these confidential reports, and any promises to deliver cereal stuffs in exchange for manufactured goods from the Western Powers would consequently prove worthless. The peasants have enough for themselves at present, and perhaps some have a small surplus, but they are zealously guarding this for their own future use. Furthermore, there is no probability of any large production in the near future because of a most peculiar attitude on the part of the peasants. They are using what money they have obtained in the past from the sale of farm products to bribe the Bolshevik officials not to force them to work. One great desire seems to be freedom from compulsory daily tasks, and they are willing to pay for this privilege. It is understood that the total of this bribery amounts to tremendous sums. The manufacturing situation in two important phases is appalling. Where the Russian factories completed sixteen thousand locomotives annually before the war only twenty-five were manufactured last year. The scale of production of agricultural machinery has fallen in like proportion. Much of the machinery now in use in Russia has been pieced together by using various parts of old equipment. Whether conditions of this description, in themselves make the people of Russia ripe for the counter-revolution which the Polish commander apparently expected to encourage there is little to indicate in the published accounts; but when the official Bolshevik organ writes of the Dnieper operations causing a panic in leading circles in Moscow, and declares that the very fate of the Soviet Republic is being decided, we may take it that behind the veil which is at present hiding Soviet Russia from the world, movements of the greatest interest and significance are in progress.

The Japanese Commander at Vladivostok, in reply to Soviet overtures, has issued a declaration, stating "Japan cannot allow a form of Government in the Far East which violates all laws. Japan will gladly welcome a Government which protects Japanese subjects and interests and does not endanger Korea and Manchuria. Japan sympathizes with Russia and hopes that order will be re-established and economical relations reinstated. She will then withdraw her troops."

A Chinese student now in France, writing to his parents in Canton, states that the cognition of the Chinese students in France is deplorable, and that they have been misled by the Franco-Chinese Educational Association which advised them to bring but a small sum of money as they could find work to do and study at the same time. Since the war ceased, the writer says, the factories cannot employ all the available men, and the wage is so small that it would not enable them to live. This student, the Canton Times says, strongly urges the students at home not to be deluded by the glowing tales of the Franco-Chinese Educational Association.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINA AND KIAOCHOW.

REPLY TO JAPAN.

PEKING, May 19th.

The Waichiau reply to the Japanese note, indicating that there is no need for negotiations concerning the retrocession of Kiaochow, is expected to be dispatched on Thursday.

This decision by the Cabinet represents victory for Chin Yung-ping, who may be induced to withdraw his resignation as Prime Minister when his ten days' leave expires.

THE ITALIAN AVIATORS IN PEKING.

PEKING, May 19th.

Lieut. Masiero, the second Italian aviator to reach the capital, arrived late last evening, having had to make two forced landings en route.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY THE PRESIDENT.

PEKING, May 19th.

This afternoon both aviators were received in audience by the President and afterwards entertained by the acting Premier at tea. A big dinner in their honour at the Peking Hotel followed a reception at the Italian Legation.

A NEW RUSSIAN REPUBLIC.

PEKING, May 19th.

The Legations at Peking on Tuesday received a long telegram from Verkhneudinsk, sent by Krasnochehoff, Foreign Minister, asking for support in the establishment of an Independent Republic comprising all Russian territory eastward of Verkhneudinsk, including Kamschakta and Saghalien.

It suggests that, as Japan entered Siberia according to oft-repeated statements in order to secure the evacuation of the Czechs, the Japanese should now be withdrawn, since the Czechs have been evacuated.

The telegram requests that neither the Japanese nor the Allies should assist the reactionary forces in China to oppose this Republic, whose army should be allowed free entry into China.

The telegram adds that the Government of the new Republic is popular and based on the will of the people, who are tired of murder and bloodshed. The new Government is willing to receive representatives of the Powers immediately.

The Legations are awaiting confirmation of the sender's authenticity before taking action.

REVISION OF SALARIES.

THE HONGKONG V.D.C.

The salary of the Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps has been raised to £260 per year.

THE TREASURY.

The maximum salary approved for the Assessor is £200.

A latest stepping on a high-voltage wire caused a short circuit in the electrical service of Hamilton, Ontario, and plunged a great portion of the city into darkness. The fall was electric.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

POLISH OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA.

NO ASSISTANCE FROM BRITAIN.

London, May 17th. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Barnes and Colonel Malone, Mr. Bonar Law stated that, in October, 1919, when it was feared that the Russian Soviet Government would attack the British border States, Poland asked for British assistance in military equipment. Owing to our commitments elsewhere, the Government was unable to give a certain quantity of surplus stores. It did, however, undertake the cost of moving them and all transport arrangements. The offer was accepted. Consequently, the material became the property of the Polish Government, which is now shipping it part of it. Otherwise, no assistance has been, or is to be given to Poland.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SOVIET REGIME THREATENED.

London, May 17th. Wireless from Moscow has been resumed but it has not explained the silence. It is said that the Soviet Government is making out propaganda appeals to the people of all nations, and declaring that the Polish front fighting is most fierce. It also admits the evacuation of Gaisinsk.

The Morning Post learns from Reval that great incendiary fires have occurred at Petrograd, destroying several munition warehouses. The explosions were heard in miles off. It is evident that the Polish offensive has nearly shattered the Soviet regime.

THE PLIGHT OF KIEFF.

London, May 17th. The Times correspondent at Kieff, writing on May 11th, says that the plight of the city is pitiable. It is a city of decay and ruin. Factories are deserted and windows broken. Although surrounded by the rich corn and wheat of Europe there is no food, no water supply, and the roads are choked with the pumping station. Everywhere there is filth and disorder and the usual horrible execution chambers. Everyone is thankful that the Bolsheviks have gone. The townfolk stood two hours cheering the Polish incoming forces. The Red forces lack a fighting spirit and only twice on the way to the Dnieper, when the Poles actually resisted, first, when a regiment of Czechs held the position to the left, and secondly when German armoured trains fought their way through after being surrounded.

LATEST CABLES.

THE CONFERENCE.

FRENCH CLAIM MORAL VICTORY.

Paris, May 16th. A French message says:—The French are believed to have won a moral victory at Hythe. It may be taken for granted that there is to be no revision of the Versailles Treaty and disarmament will not be discussed at the Spa meeting, but steps are to be taken immediately to enforce disarmament.

The Spa Conference has been postponed until June 1st.

The British gained their contention that the total sum of reparations must be fixed. M. Millerand agreed on condition that France receives some payment on account.

M. Lloyd George and M. Millerand continue conversations to-day.

TO RELIEVE DISTRESS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

PROFESSOR DAVISON'S SUGGESTION.

Dr. Moines (Iowa), May 17th. Professor W. T. Davison, Chairman of the Board of Red Cross Governors, in a speech at the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, urged that Congress appropriate half a billion dollars as a fifteen-year loan to relieve distress in Eastern Europe where he declared thousands of men, women and children were dying of starvation and disease.

TASK OF BRITISH NAVY.

LORD JELICOE'S WARNING.

London, May 17th. Speaking at the Mansion House luncheon after receiving the Freedom of the City, Lord Jellicoe anticipated five happy years in New Zealand whose people he and his wife had already learned to love. Emphasising the dependence of the Navy and the Empire on the British Navy and the Empire on the strength of the Navy, Lord Jellicoe warned against allowing the strength of the Empire to decay away until it became certain that the present anti-war movement would be effective.

WORK FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

London, May 17th. An official statement shows that ex-service men employed in the Government offices total 121,123, of whom 35,344 are disabled men.

The Post Office is the largest employer, with 50,000 men, including 17,144 disabled.

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

SUPREME COURT RECESS.

Washington, May 17th. The Supreme Court has been closed for the recess till June 1st. No decision has been given as regards the Prohibition amendment.

OBITUARY.

New York, May 17th. The death is announced of Mr. Lewis P. Morton, ex-Vice-President of the United States.

GALLIPOOLI CAMPAIGN.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DIARY.

London, May 17th. Sir Ian Hamilton's Gallipoli Diary has been published. While it adds no fresh information about the operations, it is most frank in its comments and makes it clear that the expedition suffered through-out from the lack of preparation, the lack of adequate and continuous supplies of Staff Officers, men and ammunition.

At one period the officers' shortage was 1,450, to meet which twenty-five youngsters were sent out after incomplete training.

Lord Kitchener, in offering Sir Ian Hamilton the command, made it clear that the British Headquarters in France disapproved of the scheme. Sir Ian Hamilton describes Lord Kitchener as an intelligent and a master of expedients, but a King Kitchener, in 1915, had lost the faculty of forcing others to act. While he still had moments of God-sent intuition, he was no longer the old Kitchener of Khartoum and Pretoria.

Sir Ian Hamilton contends that the Gallipoli landing was the undoubted right course to capture the peninsula, but the chances were thrown away from sheer lack of energy and bad leading.

RIOTOUS IRELAND.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN LONDONDERRY.

London, May 17th. There was a serious recurrence of fighting between Unionists and Sinn Feiners in Londonderry last night. The Unionists are bent on avenging the death of Police Sergeant Moroney who was mortally wounded on May 15th. The fighting was accompanied by looting, window smashing, stone-throwing and revolver firing. It resolved itself into a pitched battle in which an ex-soldier was mortally wounded and two civilians injured.

EARLIER CABLES.

RIOTING AT LONDONDERRY.

London, May 17th. Four hours of fierce rioting occurred in Londonderry to-day between the Sinn Feiners and the Unionists. There was a lot of revolver firing. The Police charged the crowds with the bayonet. Sinn Feiners concealed behind windows shot at the detectives, killing the Chief of Police. Another policeman was seriously injured, and two civilians were seriously injured.

A Sergeant in County Kerry has received a remarkable letter in which he is warned he will be shot by order of the Sinn Fein Governors because he is a diligent servant of the Crown. The letter ends with the names of policemen who have been recently murdered.

Nationalist candidates are withdrawing from the Council elections throughout Ireland, excepting the Sinn Fein candidates, giving the Sinn Fein a walk-over, owing to intimidation. One Nationalist was recently raided, dragged out at midnight, and forced to retire from the elections.

HUNGARIAN STRIKERS RELEASED.

London, May 17th. Twenty-three Sinn Fein hunger-striking, recently removed from Wormwood Scrubs to hospital, have walked out and are at large in the Metropolis.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH STRIKE MENACE.

Paris, May 17th. The principal railways are closing down the repair shops, which are hotbeds of disaffection, and are placing out repairs contracts. Ten thousand railway men are affected.

IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION.

Paris, May 16th. A Havas message says:—No fresh development took place yesterday in the French strike situation. The improvement was marked everywhere, except in the North mining district.

The Paris gasmen's movement continues, but the strikers are not numerous enough to cause any slackening of work or supply.

At the ports work is being resumed. At Havre notably, the strikers voted for a return to work and a similar attitude is noted in other ports.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION.

Reims, May 17th. The hostages whom the French took as a precautionary measure in connection with the evacuation of Frankfurt and Hanau have been released.

FRENCH GENERAL'S TRIBUTE.

Munich, May 17th. General Vidallon, in bidding farewell to the Frankfurt civic authorities, paid a tribute to the population's calm attitude.

EARLIER CABLES.

PRECAUTIONS AT FRANKFURT.

Reims, May 17th. With a view to preventing a repetition of anti-war incidents on the occasion of the evacuation of Frankfurt, the French have demanded a number of hostages, including the Government President, Commander, the Chief Burgomaster, and the Police President, also a guarantee of a million marks.

LATEST CABLES.

FOOD PRICES.

BRITISH ISLES STATISTICS.

London, May 17th. The Labour Gazette states that the retail prices, including food, clothing, fuel, light and rent, on May 1st, were about 141 per cent above those in July, 1914.

The Food Controller's statistics relating to food show an increase of 148 per cent.

The Labour Gazette says the United Kingdom food prices have risen less than those of France, Italy and Sweden. They are not much in excess in the United States. It adds that the present level, however, is undoubtedly a matter of most serious concern, and concludes that prices in the coming summer will reach a very high level, owing to the cost of importable food, the partial removal of the bread subsidy and increased price of sugar and potatoes.

The percentage of the unemployed decreased from 3.23 at the end of March to 2.80 at the end of April.

EARLIER CABLES.

INCREASED PRICE OF SUGAR.

London, May 17th. The price of sugar has advanced to 1s. 2d. per pound. It is officially declared that the only alternative would have been a subsidy of £20,000,000.

AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO VETO RESOLUTION.

London, May 17th. The Times correspondent at Washington says it is considered certain that the President will veto the peace resolution, which, anyhow, is purely a domestic issue, the object being to enable the Republicans to meet electioneering charges that they are responsible for a continuance of the state of war.

AVIATION.

COMMERCIAL FLYING IN AMERICA.

New York, May 16th. The Aerial Mail Transport Corporation announces that it will begin in July a mail express line between New York and Chicago, which will be extended later to Omaha and San Francisco. The machines will be picked from the surplus 3,000 British aeroplanes left over from the war, which will be eventually replaced by American aeroplanes. The operating officials include Lieut. Commander Bellinger, commander of the "N.C.A." in the first trans-oceanic flight by American seaplanes in May, 1919.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

GREAT FUTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, May 16th. Sir Oliver and Lady Lodge sailed aboard the Celtic. Sir Oliver Lodge declared that he is convinced that psychical research has a great future in the United States.

AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN.

SHOULD BE RETURNED TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

San Francisco, May 16th. In concluding its sitting, the Foreign Trade Convention passed a resolution in favour of the return of American merchantmen to private ownership for operation, and suggested that passenger ships should be used on the freight routes to South America and across the Pacific.

ANOTHER AMERICAN MASTER CRIMINAL.

NEW YORK, MAY 16TH.

Arinstein, the alleged Bank thief, who is said to have caused a loss of over \$2,500,000 to New York brokers, and who mysteriously disappeared in March, has been arrested. It is alleged that he is the master-mind of a widespread criminal system extending even into Canada. Arinstein is imprisoned, as the \$75,000 bail demanded is not forthcoming.

CANONISATION OF JOAN OF ARC.

ROME, MAY 17TH.

The ceremony of the canonisation of Joan of Arc takes place at St. Peter's Cathedral to-day.

WAR HEROES.

TO BE ENTERTAINED BY THE KING.

London, May 17th. His Majesty has decided to entertain at Buckingham Palace all holders of the Victoria Cross. Each recipient will probably be invited to take one or two members of his family. At present there are 117 pre-war holders of the Victoria Cross. An attendance is expected of approximately 400. The date has not been fixed.

TROUBLE IN ASIA MINOR.

ENVER PASHA AT BUKU.

London, May 17th. The Times correspondent at Tehran, writing on May 15th, says Enver Pasha has arrived at Baku, where Russo-Tartar forces, numbering 50,000 are reported to be concentrating against Georgia and Batumi with a view to linking up with Mustafa Kemal.

THE EX-KAISER.

MOVES FROM AMERONGEN TO DOORN.

London, May 17th. The Times correspondent at Amsterdam says the ex-Kaiser, or Kaiserin, has moved to Doorn from Amerongen.

RICE CRISIS IN HONGKONG.

MARKET FLOODED, BUT NO BUYERS.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

A rice crisis that affects dealers and exporters—and not local householders—is at present the cause of much uneasiness in commercial circles in the Colony. Having been told that serious developments are impending, that Hongkong is likely to lose its position as one of the great rice-distributing centres of the world, and that some of the smaller dealers in the Colony are in a tight fix which may break them, a reporter of the Daily Press endeavoured yesterday to get a representative view as to the rice market of the present day and the likely state of affairs in the near future. The result of our reporter's inquiry, while not of a too reassuring nature, tend to show that if British and Chinese merchants in Hongkong keep their heads—remembering that Hongkong being a British port, enjoys safeguards which no other foreign port in the Mid East can offer—East enjoys, and that Hongkong enjoys an unrivalled position in relation to the great rice-growing centres—there will come a time when Hongkong will regain all that trade in rice which she has presently lost for a while.

THE MANAGER OF A BIG HONGKONG COMMERCIAL FIRM SAID THAT THE POSITION IN A NUTSHELL IS AS FOLLOWS:—

"America, one of our biggest buyers of rice, has ceased to buy in the past two or three months, because she has got sufficient stocks for the time being. Japan, another big buyer, needs our rice, but owing to the rice crisis there, and the tightness of the money market, she has not been able to buy. Meanwhile, 'Hongkong' merchants have bought rice in plenty from Saigon, expecting a rise in price. The price did not rise, because the expected orders from America and Japan did not come, and the 'Hongkong' dealers, threatened with a financial crisis, having bought on speculation, they find themselves with the rice and without money to pay for it. The banks are pressing them to meet their bills and they cannot do so, because their money is tied up in the rice dropping, and with each fall the dealers find themselves more embarrassed. Some of them are forced to sell at any price."

"What is the price now?"

"The price of Saigon long is in the region of \$11. As I say, some dealers are trying to get rid of their stocks at lower prices. This is the rice that went as high as \$17 during the recent rice shortage. The Government bought the stocks. Only a month ago the price was \$14.75 per cwt."

"What can the dealers do?"

"Those who can afford it must hold on to their stocks, for the price must go up. Japan must buy rice, and that very soon, and in a month or so. Mind you, this is only by personal opinion; others may say I am an optimist—the price will go up again."

CAN SINGAPORE BUY?

"The Government has fixed the price, and I do not know whether it would be advantageous to Singapore to buy. There is certainly no demand from there."

"You think that matters will right themselves within a month or so?"

"That is my opinion, and it is shared by some others. If the orders from Japan do not come by then, a very serious situation will arise. Think of Hongkong having so much rice that there is a crisis by reason of the superfluity, when only a few months ago we were in the throes of a severe shortage and the Government bought at exorbitant prices."

"What would you say the stocks held up in Hongkong are worth?"

"I should say there is over \$10,000,000 worth of Saigon long in the Colony at present, certainly not less."

"And no demand from anywhere?"

"Exactly so. The dealers are in a fix, and can only save themselves from heavy losses from some of which they may not recover by holding on to their stocks until the orders come."

"You seem pretty sure that Japan will soon be buying large quantities?"

"Enough to relieve the present acute situation."

ANOTHER MANAGER'S VIEW.

Our reporter next endeavoured to get the views of the manager of one of the biggest rice exporting firms in Hongkong, a man whose hand is on the pulse of the rice market.

"Things are bad," said this gentleman, "the price of rice has gone down most unexpectedly. Even the merchants who have hitherto shown infallible judgment on the state of the rice market have found their calculations go wrong. Hongkong is glutted with rice, and there is no immediate prospect of relief. There are millions and millions of dollars worth of rice stacked up in the Colony or now on the way to the Colony from Saigon, having been bought forward by Chinese who were sure that the price would go up. Instead of going up, the price is steadily falling till to-day anything may happen. I have heard of merchants wanting to get rid of their rice at any price, so as to meet their indebtedness to the banks. Some of these men will be ruined."

"And who will buy?"

"No one. That's just the point. The price to-day is \$11 or thereabouts, but some dealers are selling, or trying to sell, for very much less."

"What is the exact cause of the steady drop in price?"

"America and Cuba do not want any more of our rice. They are our biggest buyers. It is not generally realised, but it is a fact that Cuba gets about 75 per cent of the rice that is exported from Hongkong. This is bought through brokers in San Francisco. At present, neither

Cuba nor America wants any more. To tell you a secret, my firm only a few days ago received a telegram from Havana stating that, at the present time, no less than 1,320,000 tons of rice were on their way to Cuba."

"From Hongkong and Saigon, mostly from Saigon. You see, you must understand that this is not, in any year, the busy season for the rice market. The busy season is from September to March. But at present, it is quieter than it has been for many years past, and the dealers are in an unpleasant position."

"What has happened?"

"From enquiries which I have made, the lack of orders from America and Cuba is due to the fact that American houses have sent their representatives to the East and there they have naturally gone to the source where they could buy direct instead of going through the middle-man in Hongkong. One would have thought that Americans would have done this long ago—perhaps if they had done this Hongkong would never have been the distributing centre which it is to-day—but the fact remains that America now seems to have discovered that by buying direct from Saigon, it can get the rice cheaper."

"Cheaper, did you say?"

"Naturally, if they buy direct from the person who grows the rice, it would be cheaper. The merchants of Hongkong were slow to realise this, hence the reason for the tremendous supplies now in Hongkong."

"The upshot is, then, that Hongkong may soon find herself totally neglected by America in the matter of rice?"

"No, I don't think that would happen, because we are safeguarded here."

"I mean that there is perfect understanding between the Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong and the Rice Association of California. Every bag of rice that leaves Hongkong is passed by a surveyor of the Chamber of Commerce, hence the purchaser knows that his goods are guaranteed, and that he gets exactly what he paid for."

"Don't you think the Government in Saigon or the Chamber of Commerce has instituted the same procedure?"

"I am quite sure they have not. The Americans who buy direct cannot be quite sure of what they are getting. Besides, Hongkong has a reputation, as a British port, which Saigon can not have. There are many firms in America—old-established firms, I mean—who prefer to buy through Hongkong because of their long business connections and they prefer to pay a little more by getting it from here."

"They lose nothing by so doing?"

"That is so. It is the poor man, who buys his pound of rice that has to pay the piper. The Hongkong dealer and exporter make their share, and the American dealer and broker make their share. The result is the selling price there goes up."

"May I say it is your opinion that the direct buying from Saigon by America will not be a permanent thing?"

"It is difficult to say. The brokers in San Francisco, for instance, would do their best to keep the rice business in their hands, and prevent American houses buying direct from Saigon, for if that happened, they would go out of business. Nobody knows what will happen in the near future."

"I take it that if America ceases to import from Hongkong in such large quantities as she has been recently doing, Hongkong can find another market?"

"Enquiries are already being made from Europe, owing to the world shortage of food. Europe has so far been supplied with Rangoon rice. Just now, the Indian Government has set down restrictions on the export of that rice, hence the enquiries here. One American firm recently asked a Hongkong firm to send 50,000 tons to Germany."

"The exchange, I suppose, will be against you in exporting to Europe?"

"To a certain extent, yes. The only thing is, the consumer in Europe will have to pay more. A negligible quantity of rice is going to Europe now, but the prospects in that direction are rosy."

"In any case, your exporting to Europe will not be a permanent thing?"

"I do not see why. We claim that Saigon rice is superior to Rangoon rice."

"This has been a trying year for rice merchants, has it not?"

"Yes, it has been trying, in the last seven or eight months. You know, Hongkong gets all its rice from three sources—Saigon, Tonkin and Saigon. It is public knowledge that the Saigon crop failed; not a pound of the new crop has reached Hongkong. From Tonkin, no brown rice has been available at all. Canada is a big buyer of that. Besides, there are even now restrictions on the export of rice from Tonkin. The Saigon crop has been a good one. There was a shortage from September to February, and many dealers made many lakhs of dollars then. It was generally expected that the price would remain high; that is why some of the exporting houses bought forward, and are now in difficulties. You have to remember that these dealers must get rid of their stocks soon."

"Why is that?"

"Because rice will not keep as long here as in some other parts of the world. After about two months the rice begins to degenerate."

"What is the lowest figure a dealer here can sell at, and still make a profit?"

"It varies, because, according to the fluctuating market, dealers purchased at different prices. At \$7 all would lose heavily. At \$10 nearly everybody would lose."

"And now they cannot find buyers?"

"Even at \$10. Some of them are also in trouble because, recently, American firms have sent in big claims for inferior rice."

"It is not possible for you to say anything as to the rice market in the immediate future?"

"It would be fruitless to do so. It is not possible, because no one can say what developments may arise. Just at present great anxiety prevails."

YESTERDAY'S WEDDING.

STRANGE-SCOTT.

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday afternoon, of Mr. R. B. Strange, of the R.A.M.C., and Miss Matilda Grace Scott, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. A. Scott, of Greenock, Scotland.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. R. B. Wood, wore a pretty dress of ivory satin, covered with shadow lace and trimmed with orange blossoms, white heather and pearls. Her train was of ivory satin, trimmed with pearls. She wore a veil, surmounted with orange blossoms, and white carried a handsome bouquet of white flowers. She was attended by Miss Irene Jenkins and Miss G. Glendinning who wore dresses of pale blue tulle with white shepherds' bonnets to match. Master Reginald Wood made a handsome little page boy.

Sergeant R. McKennie, of the R.A.M.C., acted as bestman. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. W. Shewell, Chaplain to the Forces, there being only the intimate friends of the bridegroom present. At the conclusion of the marriage service the parties repaired to the King Edward Hotel where an enjoyable reception was held.

Mr. and Mrs. Strange left for Macao for their honeymoon, the bride's going-away dress being of grey georgette. She wore a yellow straw picture hat.

CHILD PUT TO TORTURE.

STRANGLED TO DEATH WITH IRON BAR.

Most revolting details were mentioned in a case heard at the Magistrate's yesterday, when Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, applied for the extradition of two Chinese, wanted by the Canton Government for armed robbery and murder in San Wai district on April 15th.

Chief Detective Inspector Morrison stated that the two fugitives were identified by two women as having taken part in the raid on Leung village.

A Chinese woman stated that she and her two children, a girl aged twelve and a boy aged five, were in bed in their house in the village when she heard a sound as if somebody was forcing open the door. A few minutes later the door was broken and five men entered the room, two of whom were the fugitives in the dock. They lit the lamp and one of the fugitives took the boy from her arms. The little one was terrified and the man tried to strangle him to death. Failing to perform the foul deed with his hands he placed the boy against the bed-post and put an iron bar across his neck, pressing it down till the boy was killed. Two other men seized the daughter, placed her on the bed, tied her hands behind her back, gagged her and then strangled her. The other men sat on the woman and afterwards awaited 'hor till the blood spurted out of her eyes and ears. She had not got over the effects of the assault yet.

Mr. Hutcheson said he could not understand why the boy was killed.

Mr. Longinotto said he knew nothing more than that it was a terrible death.

Chief Detective Inspector Morrison said that the boy met his death because he cried out in terror. Robbery was the intention of the men, as the woman's husband was very wealthy, having made a fortune while abroad. The robbers included a Chinese watchman, who, to shift the blame from himself, fired a number of shots at the robbers after they had departed.

The woman, continuing her evidence, said she lost a quantity of jewellery and money. She released her daughter after the robbers had left. She had known the prisoners from the time of her marriage.

Mr. Hutcheson remanded the case to hear the evidence of the daughter.

ADMIRAL LINE NEW PASSENGER SERVICE.

LARGE STEAMERS ALLOTTED FOR TRANS-PACIFIC ROUTE.

The Admiral Line are in receipt of telegraphic advices from their head office at Seattle that the U.S. Shipping Board has now definitely allotted them five of the large new passenger steamers for operation on the Trans-Pacific service between Seattle and the East Far East ports of call—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong. It has been learnt that the new passenger service will be inaugurated this autumn, the first steamer to sail from Seattle in October. Thence onwards the Admiral Line will be able to maintain a very frequent service.

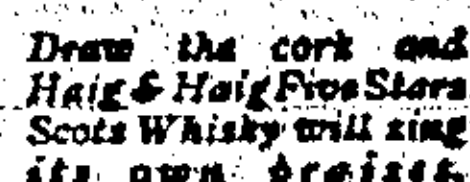
The steamers assigned for this service are described as the latest type of passenger vessels, with excellent accommodation, exceptionally large and conveniently arranged staterooms, moderny equipped throughout, in fact, the latest thing in modern passenger steamers. The particulars of the steamers are as follows: Length, 535 ft.; beam, 72 ft.; speed, 18 knots; tonnage, about 22,000 tons; cargo, 10,000 tons; first-class passengers, 250; steerage passengers, 300.

It will be noted that the beam is exceptionally large for steamers of this length. The purpose of this is to prevent, as much as possible, the usual rolling, thus making the voyage much more comfortable and pleasant.

This passenger service to Seattle will re-establish the large passenger traffic through that port. It is some time since the previous American passenger steamers operated from Puget Sound, and this new service will be instrumental in re-establishing that line and relieving the present congestion in both passenger and freight traffic.

Special arrangements have been made for the carriage of silk and other valuable cargo, special compartments having been installed for this purpose, and an excellent fast express service will be maintained.

The Admiral Line are now making arrangements for their passenger office location in the central district, and an announcement will be made shortly on this subject.



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"My baby had very bad teething
marks all over his face. It came on
in a kind of rash and it was
so irritating him so much that
he scratched and then he
would spread into big sores
and it was so annoying to me
that I was almost to put
his hands at night. I used
to get no sleep at night he
irritated him so.

"Seeing an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment I thought
it would give them a trial. After the
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PARIS 1905

GOLD MEDAL
PARIS 1900

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The Associated Press correspondent at Bucharest cables the following account of an interview granted to him by the Queen of Roumania:

of Roumanians. "It was in Jassy," said the Queen, speaking of her life in that town, to which she had been banished when the Germans had "schooled" Bucharest; "that German agents manoeuvred the marriage of my son, the Crown Prince Carol. I wish to give the true explanation of this affair, because of the many untrue reports current regarding the action of myself and my husband, who abroad are pictured as tearing asunder a loving couple. I am convinced that it was not a case of true love excepted on the side of the girl. I have never seen the girl except at public balls. She certainly succeeded in capturing Carol's affections. She is of good family, possibly, but is not educated to such a point as the Crown Prince's wife is expected to fill. If she ever appeared in social life it was at public functions among hundreds of others. She is intelligent and ambitious. She saw her chance of a great adventure and took it. However, against the protestations of the country, I allow members of the Royal family to marry Roumanians, as through such a marriage it might become mixed in party intrigues, and it was to guard against this that the country sought a foreign King and Queen. I begged my son to weigh these facts, and he promised to forgo his personal wishes for the good of the country, but the girl had him in her power, and the marriage took place in Odessa, defying the Germans. It has been annulled as illegal both under the laws of Roumania and of Old Russia, as no bans were published. . . . Later my son joined his regiment, which as a soldier he was obliged to do, and went to Budapest with our troops. In the army he associated with patriotic Roumanians and saw his duty. He realised how foolish it had been to keep a country for a girl, and he left her to her fate. He is now to be here he will stay for six months. Should his former wife marry another the affair will be concluded."

Turning to other subjects, her Majesty said:—
 "The reconstruction of Roumania is the great task at which I am now working." Talking of the dark days of the German invasion, her Majesty said:—

"My English blood kept up my courage when we retreated to Jassy, and there I opposed the peace which we were finally compelled to make. I was for holding out to the bitter end. Before I had to leave our capital I had the terrible grief of losing my youngest child, and arrived at Jassy with sorrow in my heart. We had many dark hours then. Cut off from our Allies, and with the Bolsheviks in Russia, it felt like shipwrecked sailors on a desert island." The Queen is at present engaged in writing the story of Roumania's part in the war; "but," she said, "I don't let writing take up too much of my country. I try to be in practical politics. That is why I am interested in the reconstruction of Roumania. Our pockets are empty now, because the National Treasury was deposited in Russia, as well as the Crown jewels. It is an old tradition that a queen should wear a crown, but a queen who wears a crown and has no jewels is not smart enough. It is uncomfortable to go to abroad and feel shabby. I don't know if the Bolsheviks have sold my jewels. However, the safety of the National Treasury is guaranteed by the Allies."

433 PEERS SINCE 1880.

A return of all the Peesages created during the tenure of each Government from 1880 to the present time was given in a White Paper issued. The total is 430, including five Royal peers. Beginning with the close of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration (January 1st, 1880 to April 28th of the same year), the number of peers created was 14. The various Administrations following were as follows, the number of peers being given in parentheses:

Mr. Gladstone, April 1880, to June, 1883
 (34)
 Lord Salisbury, June 1885, to February,
 1889 (24).
 Lord Salisbury, August, 1886, to August,
 1889 (50).
 Mr. Gladstone, August, 1892, to March,
 1894 (0).
 Mr. Roseberry, March, 1894, to July,
 1896 (19).
 Lord Salisbury, July, 1896, to July
 1902 (61).
 Mr. Balfour, July, 1902, to December,
 1905 (25).
 Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Decem-
 ber, 1905, to April, 1909 (31).
 Mr. Asquith, April, 1909, to May 1915
 (52).
 Mr. Asquith, May, 1915, to December,
 1918 (24).
 Mr. Lloyd George, December, 1918, on-
 wards (77).

The London *Morning Post* states that the following choice epistle with the sting in its tail was received by a firm of engineers from a French-Canadian correspondent:

"Mister, dear fren, I got the valve which I buy from you an' shrike, but why for the hell you doan sent me no handle. What's the use a valve when she doan have no handle. I loope to buy customer sure thing. You doan treat me rite. Is my money not so good to you as the other fellow. My customer be heller like hell for the valve, you know he is a hot summer and the wind be no blow the mill, you doan send the handle pretty quick I gear order some valve from Blank company."

Goodbye, dear fren, de
P.S.—Send a little thing I like the god
dave handle the best summer de

FAMOUS JAPANESE ARTISTS OF TOKIO

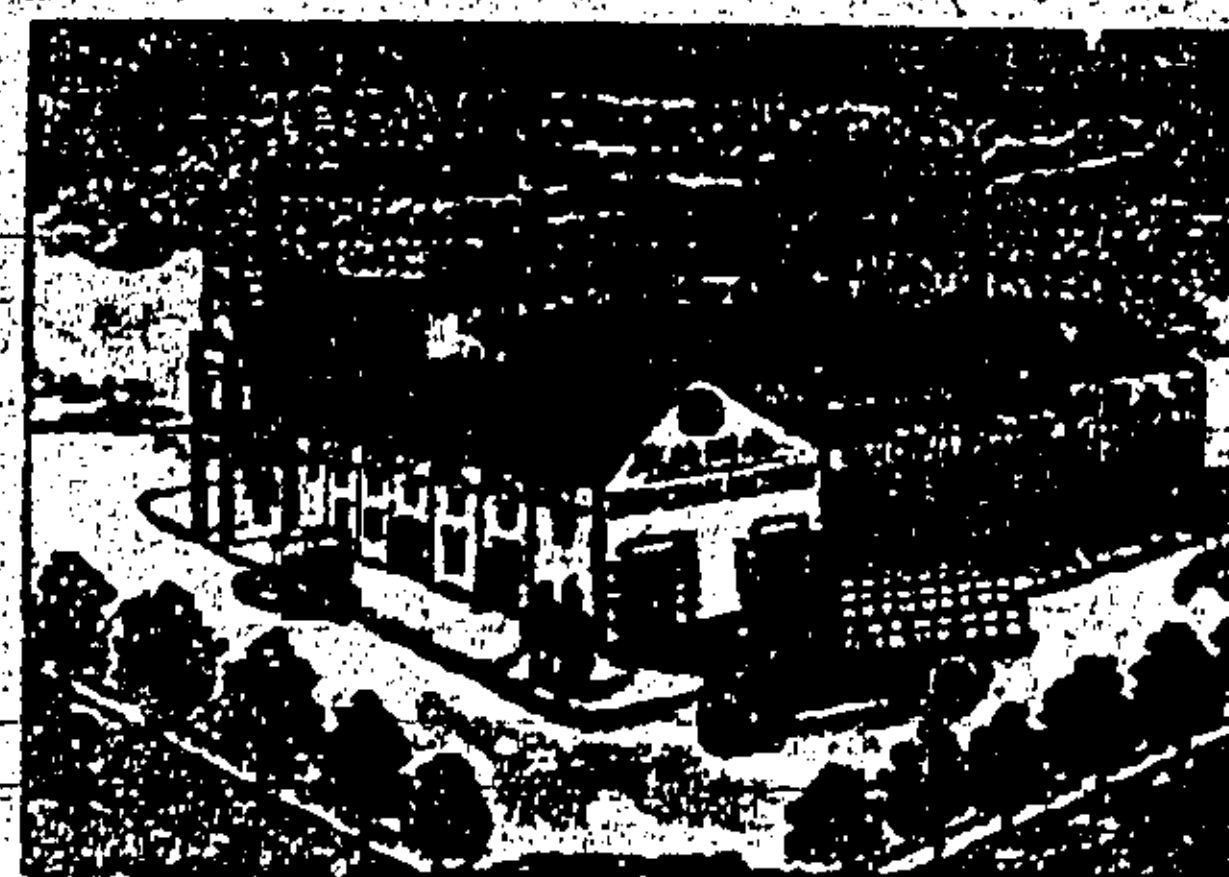
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Genji Hotel	Shimazono
Ten Hotel	Seibu Hotel
Kyoto	Shimada
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Nippon Hotel	Yokohama
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Chingking-Chingking Station Hotel
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THE COMING EXPORT SEASON. LOOKING TOWARDS JULY.

The nervousness that has been evident
in many branches of local trade recently
has been reflected in opinions, expressed
in various quarters, says the N.C. Daily
News, that we are in for a bad season
all round, including an absence of exports.
This prospective failure of exports, it is
pointed out, will prevent the steadying
of exchange and emphasize its falling
tendency, so in view of very high prices
at Home a large import trade will also
be impossible. There is undoubtedly much
pessimism, more frequently since the crash
in Japan, and in view of depreciated currencies
in Europe, restrictions on imports
and the like, there is a tendency towards
increased gloom.

In one of their recent circulars Messrs.
Samuel Montagu & Co. mentioned that in
their opinion China produce would be
distinctly in favour this year, but going
on the assumption of Europe's inability
to purchase her usual supplies and the
fact that America has apparently outrun
the amount of money at disposal for commercial
enterprise, people have failed to
see reason for this optimism. To add
weight to their views there has been a drop
in prices of certain commodities at Home
recently.

In view of the fact that such opinions
have been heard, we have secured, says our
Shanghai contemporary, the view of an
experienced merchant, who, it is satisfactory
to note, has a more optimistic out-
look on the state of affairs.

SHORTAGE OF ACCOMMODATION.

Recently orders from abroad have
ceased, to some extent by reason of the
fact that storage accommodation at Home
is no longer available. Merchants ordered
large quantities of goods last year in
the anticipation that the Central Euro-
pean countries would be in a position to
take them up, as there were large orders
from Germany and elsewhere, and to this
way China produce is believed to have
been overbought. Within the past two
months the depreciation in currencies has
been accentuated, and on top of this has
come the revolutionary movement in Ger-
many which has paralyzed trade in that
quarter. Consequently the imports have
remained in warehouses in the principal
European ports, and recently freight
carriers have been held up for lengthy
periods in harbour through their inability
to find accommodation for their cargoes.

As one outcome of this we hear of heavy
losses sustained by Chinese exporters of
egg products, who during last year had
made handsome profits. Owing to the
present state of affairs these have been
turned into a loss, but it is believed that
the Chinese banks are showing their con-
fidence in the future by financing him. At
the same time news comes from Home of a
fall in prices of several commodities,
due to the fact that merchants
are at length trying to get rid of some
of the accumulated stock. Up to this
point it is believed that syndicates in
the Home market had purposely kept
these goods out of consumption in order to
maintain the level of prices.

Now, however, that prices have receded
in certain lines, the opinion is hazarded
that this will have the effect of bringing
a large proportion of the stocks into
industrial use. The drop in price may
remain for some time, but as soon as the
stocks can be taken up at all freely by
the countries requiring them, rates will
again advance. Hence prices in Europe
will once more come somewhat into line
with those prevailing in the East.

IONS OF INQUIRY.

It was not alone from China that
Europe was overbought last year, but
likewise from Japan and India. But in
the opinion given us, the deadening effect
of this state of affairs is wearing off, as
is evidenced by the fact that during the
past few days more inquiry has been
apparent from England, France and
America. This suggests that in spite of
the depreciation of the franc France is
once more able to do a certain amount of
business, while the renewed inquiry from
England indicates that Germany has
somewhat recovered from her recent con-
vulsion and is able to take up some of the
cargoes which had been ordered by her
through English merchants.

It is this view is correct it indicates a
renewed power of financing consignments
of goods on the part of Europe, in which
case the stocks at present held will rapidly
disappear. It is interesting, in this con-
nexion, to note the opinion of one silk
man who states that he would not be sur-
prised to see the silk business start at any
moment now.

THE CHINESE POSITION.

At the present moment the Chinese
exporter is suffering from the impression
which last year's trade created. It is then
apparent to him that the world was so
short of material that it was ready to pay
any price asked, and in spite of exchange
he was able to put up prices to European
and American buyers. It will take a little
time to dispel this idea from his brain—
that he can command any prices whatso-
ever—but as he is a thorough business
man he will come down to reasonable
prices. With this and the decline in
exchange, business with Europe will
be possible.

In the meantime, as well as the inquiries
from Europe which have been noted, it is
matter of interest that during the past
few days orders for "Yarn" have been
received from the local mills from Siberia.
This feature, our informant considers
eminently satisfactory, as showing the
renewed power of financing. There is no
question of the present export season
being as brilliant as that of last year,
but the merchant we have quoted in of the
opinion that in July and August a con-
siderable business will be done.

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" Fri. 31st May, 5 p.m.
SINGAPORE & PENANG via AMOY ... "YUENSANG" Fri. 31st May, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ... "FOOSHING" Tues. 25th May, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" Thurs. 3rd June, Noon

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, leaving
Singapore, returning from Calcutta, passing through the Straits
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All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are
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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and
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lading are obtained, and through bills of lading are issued to all
northern and Yangtze ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good
passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday,
calling at Hongkong when convenient.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
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Cargo taken on through bills of lading for Kuala Lumpur,
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Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
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"CARDIGANSHIRE"	12th June	12th June
"GLENARDA"	26th June	26th June
"GLENAPLE"	30th June	30th June
"GLENARDA"	12th July	12th July

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENARDA"	27th May	27th May
"PROFESSOR"	29th May	29th May

Movements are subject to change without notice.
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(GUTHRIE & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG ... "RATHAMBA" ... Second half July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.**C. N. C.****CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGHONG"	On 22nd May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 25th May, 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUOW	"CHANG"	On 26th May, 2 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"FAMING"	On 28th May, 4 P.M.
WARRIOR, Cebu & Tientsin	"KITECHOW"	On 28th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHIKANG"	On 29th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 29th May, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent 1st Saloon accommodation. Ample ship. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are ended in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 21

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 21st May, at 2 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	... Capt. Ed. Walker	TUESDAY, 25th May, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. W. C. Farnsworth	FRIDAY, 28th May, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPHRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANOHUBIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"HURMAHUS"	... via Panama	20th May
"HOWIE HALL"	... via Suez	27th May
"DEUCALION"	... via Suez	5th July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE, LTD.** HONGKONG.
HONGKONG and CANTON **REISS & CO.** CANTON.**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.****APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf.

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	7,000	28th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEUTA"	8,000	5th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NELLORE"	7,000	13th June	Do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MUTTRA"	4,700	22nd May	Straits, Hongkong & Calcutta.
"TARADA"	7,000	21st May	Do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	25th May	For Sydney, via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville and Brisbane.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	1,000	20th May 4 P.M.	Shanghai & Kobe.
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* CALLS AT ANTWERP * CALLS AT TIMOR
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.E. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras, or between the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing Dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Messengers' ... more than 5 ft. x 5 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on ...
... revisions to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding the value of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

**PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY**

BRAND-PACIFIC FOREIGN SERVICE

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"EDMORE"	(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About May 18th.
"CROSSKEYS"	...	About June 10th.
"IONIAN"	...	About June 22nd.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	...	About July 12th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE"	...	About June 15th.
"WABAN"	...	About June 22nd.
"ABERCOB"	...	About July 10th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Godowns' Consignees.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2471 & 2472. Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

12,000 tons 10,800 tons 11,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

June 2nd. May 23rd. June 19th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. KITTER, Private Buildings, 100, Horse Street.
Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agents 2181.**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	May 27th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 13th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	22,000	June 17th.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	July 5th.
KORRA MARU	20,000	July 14th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINGO, CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 8th.
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service. Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer (Leaves Hongkong)

CHOYO MARU ... May 24th.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
Y. ISHIGURO, Manager, King's Building.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 20th May.
	"AMAZON" ... 10,000	On or about ...
SHANGHAI (Only)		
MARSHALLS, via BANGKOK, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZUKI, PORT SAID	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	On or about 2nd June.

Cargo boat for PORT

SAID, HAVRE and "LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR" ... On or About 19th June.

ANTWERP ...

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSCH,

Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) ... Wednesday, 19th June

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Middle of July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 28th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 4th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"LUZON MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNION MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Friday, 14th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" (call at Manila) ... Wednesday, 26th May.

"OHIO MARU" (call at Manila) ... Saturday, 6th June.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"MADRAS MARU" (call Kobe & Yokohama) ... Wednesday, 26th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class cabin passengers and will arrive and depart from the C.N.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"BOHSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 20th May.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 14th June.

For Takao (direct).

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN"	20th May	26th May
"CHANGSHA"	17th June	22nd June

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1920 may now be obtained at the G. P. O. at 50 cents per copy.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
STRATHS	Porter	20th May.
AMOV	Muttra	20th May.
U.S.A. CANADA and SHANGHAI	Empress of Japan	20th May.
AUSTRALIA	Tanaka Maru	20th May.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	Nishina Maru	21st May.
SHANGHAI	Ichang	21st May.
EUROPE (via NEGAPATAN)	Cornwallshire	22nd May.
STRATHS	Tanaka Maru	22nd May.
AMOV	Eastern	22nd May.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Tanaka Maru	22nd May.
BOMBAY	Porter Maru	23rd May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
*San Francisco	Unas	Thursday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao	Sokei Maru	Thursday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and *North China	Teikoku	Thursday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow	Tanaka Maru	Thursday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tanaka Maru	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe, Seattle and Vancouver	Delight	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Huachun	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe	Porter	Thursday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe	Porter	Thursday, 20th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kuonang	Thursday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia	Tyrolak	Friday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou	Huachun	Friday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tanaka Maru	Friday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, *Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via Nagasaki, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Kashima Maru	Saturday, 22nd, Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, L. Marquis, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MANILA	Mishima Maru	Saturday, 22nd, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Saturday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Amami Maru	Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Tanaka Maru	Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki	China	Sunday, 23rd, Registration 9.00 A.M. Letters 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Hai Loony	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	Tanaka Maru	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Amami Maru	Wednesday, 26th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Amami Maru	Wednesday, 26th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MANILA	Tanaka Maru	Thursday, 27th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MANILA	Sado Maru	Friday, 28th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou	Hai Hong	Friday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Kamo Maru	Thursday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS
 "HWAH PING" ... On or about June 21st.
 "VICTORIA" ... 2nd July.

For Passage and Freight, apply to—
 THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.,
 Agents,
 113, Connaught Road Central.

FOR BOSTON & OR NEW YORK
PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK
 "PERSIAN PRINCE" ... via SUEZ CANAL ... 25th May.
 For NEW YORK
 "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... via PANAMA CANAL ... 2nd half June.
 Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—
 SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 Agents.
 140.

VICKERS-PETTER
SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES

SIMPLICITY—RELIABILITY—

ECONOMY

A STANDARD SERIES

FOR WORKING ON CRUDE &

RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED

PETROLEUM—MANUFACTURED

FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND

USE FROM

10 TO 450 H.P.

For further particulars apply to—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,
Sole Agents for Hongkong & South China.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On 10/20	May 20th
Telegraphic Transfer	4/1
Bank Bills, on demand	4/3
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	4/3
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	4/3
Credit, at 4 months sight	4/5
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	4/5
On 10/20	
Bank Bills, on demand	—
Credit, 4 months sight	1300
On 10/20	
Bank Bills, on demand	81
Credit, at 30 days sight	81
On 10/20	
Telegraphic Transfer	302
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On 10/20	
Telegraphic Transfer	302
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On 10/20	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On 10/20	
On demand—Pence	183
On 10/20	
On demand—Pence	184
On 10/20	
On demand—Pence	110
On 10/20	
On demand—Pence	nom.
On 10/20	
On demand—Pence	nom.
On 10/20	
On demand—Pence	494
On 10/20	
On demand—Pence	4.63
On 10/20	
On demand—Pence	33.80
On 10/20	
On demand—Pence	33.80

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

	Per cent.
Hongkong...20 cents piece	\$0.00 Discount.
Hongkong...10	0.50
Canton...10	4.90
Canton...10	0.00 Premium

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 19th.

	Previous On	Date On	Date On
	Day	at	at
	at 3 p.m.	6 a.m.	3 p.m.
Barometer	29.80	29.78	29.76
Temperature	80	76	82
Humidity	82	88	81
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	3	1	4
Weather	0	1	0
Rain	0	1	0

High temperature on 18th... 80
 Low temperature on 18th... 76

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) 37,500,000

Reserve Funds 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manji.

FORMOSA—Ginsan, Kagi, Kienko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinen, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamau, Toiyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Fuzhou, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARLY'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. (42)

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed 1,500,000

Paid-up 750,000

Reserve Fund & Rest 646,000

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

N. O. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 30th, 1920. (14)

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL F. 250,000,000
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL F. 150,000,000
 PAID UP F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Fernette

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Hankow, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Canton, Singapore, Fuzhou, Amoy, Swatow, Yokohama, Manji, Harbin, Moscow, London, New York.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 200,000.00

Directors: Mr. PONG WAI-TUNG, Chairman.

Mr. CHOW SHOU SON, Mr. KEE YING PO, Mr. LI KONG CHUN, Mr. MOK CHING KONG, Mr. FUNG PING SHAN, Mr. WONG YUN TUNG, Mr. P. K. KWOK, Mr. CHAN CHING SHAI, Mr. NG CHANG LUK.

Chief Manager:—KUN TONG PO, Esq. Asst. Manager:—L. T. FONG, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum, For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum, For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager. Hongkong, February 1st, 1920. (11)

THE BANK OF CHINA 行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$30,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital 12,379,800.00

Reserve Funds 2,187,400.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—50, 51, Connaught Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months 5% per annum, For 6 months 4% per annum, For 12 months 5% per annum.

TSUYEH YEL, Manager.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1920. (84)

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £25,000,000

Reserve Fund £23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £24,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

CHOCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920. (6)

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong Branch, 1st Floor, 1st Building.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000, Silver \$35,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK, Chairman.

A. H. CROMPTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. M. DOWELL, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. Johnston.

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., A. O. LANG, Esq.

A. S. GUBLEY, Esq., W. L. FLETCHER, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. B. HOLYOAK, J. A. FLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARLY'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local CURRENCY and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1920. (8)

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 18, Rue La Fayette, PARIS.

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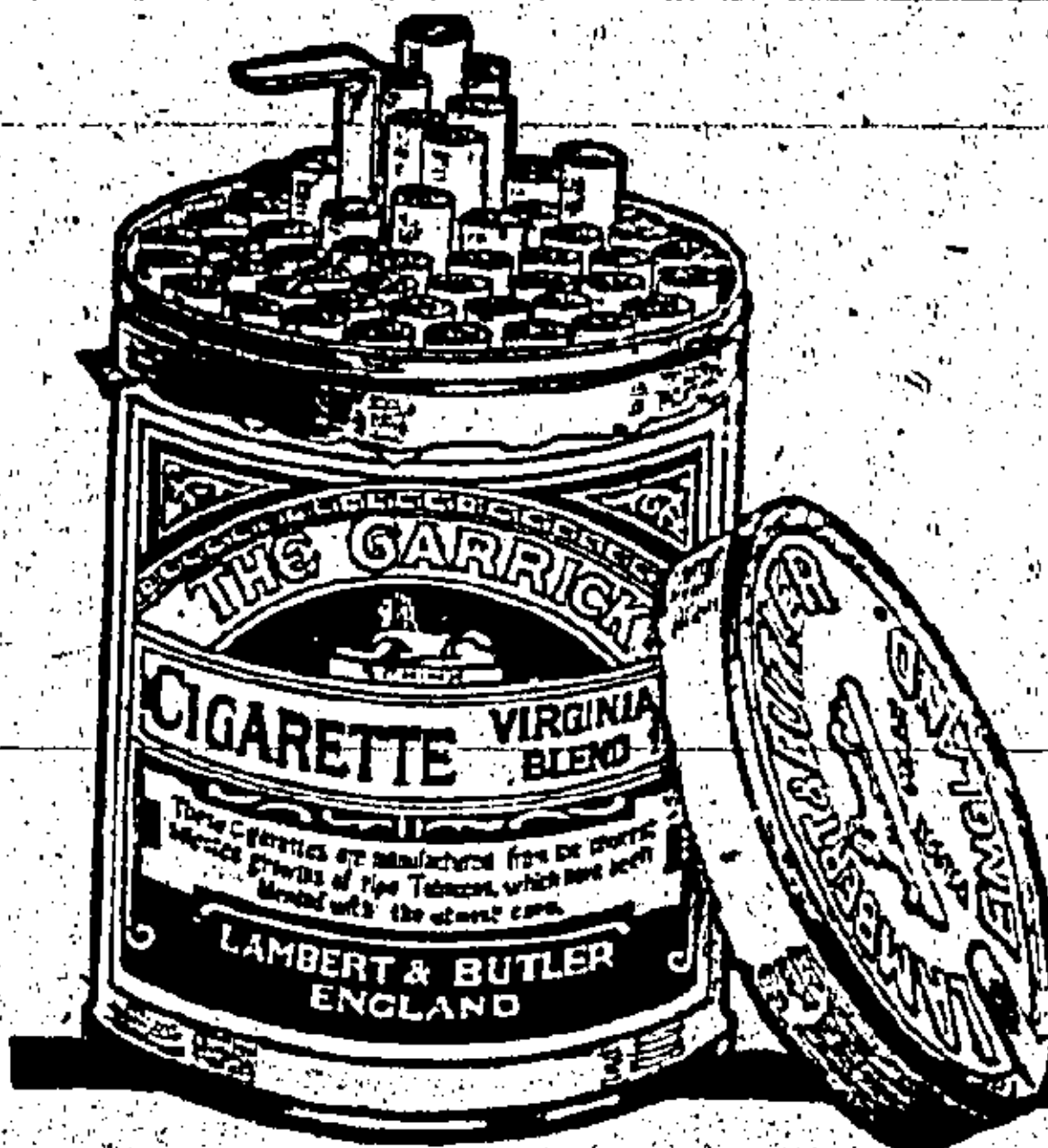
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Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. (75)



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